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THE NOVELS OF BHALCHANDRA NEMADE: A NATIVISTIC EXPLORATION

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INTRODUCTION

The present research study proposes to explore the fictional world of Bhalchandra Nemade, the 50th Jnanpith awardee Indian writer using the perspective of Nativism. While elucidating the key features Nativism and its contemporary relevance and significance in the age of globalization, the study attempts to offer a nativistic analysis of Nemade's six Marathi novels translated into English. The novels chosen for nativistic exploration include Kosla (1963), Bidhar (1975), Hool (1975), Zarila (1977), Zool (1989) and Hindu: Jagnyachi Samrudh Adagal (2010). The study bases its argument on Nemade's theory of Nativism with its varied implications and ramifications as enunciated in his significant essay "Nativism in Literary Culture". It also tries to explain the cardinal principles of Nativism and its larger significance in the field of art and literature as well as to the overall social and cultural life in India. In the course of nativistic exploration of his six novels till date, the study underlines the penetrating insights of Nemade and a few deviations in his theory and practice.

Bhalchandra Nemade (b. 1938) is the 50th Jnanpith awardee (2015) and the fourth Marathi writer to win this highest Indian literary honour after V.S.Khandekar (1974), V.V. Shirwadkar (1984) and Vinda Karandikar (2003).He is the most influentially radical of the contemporary Indian novelists distinguished by his striking originality in the use of language and themes, dexterous handing of the modernist techniques and the nativist claims. He has to his credit six novels, two collections of poems, two volumes of critical writings and numerous essays on varied issues related to literary culture like Translation, Comparative Studies, Linguistics, Stylistics and so on. His unparalleled impact on the Marathi literary scene with the publication of his debut novel Kosla in 1963 and consolidated through his writings like Bidhar (1975), Jarila (1977), Zool (1979), Teekaswayamvar (1990), Indo-Anglican Writings (1991) and the latest novel Hindu (2010). He achieved the stature of an all-India writer as 'a high priest of desivad' (nativism) in Indian literature, both by precept and practice, trying to free it from the shackles of Euro-American dominance. His liberated the Marathi novel lost in a world of romantic day-dreams through his experimental novels deeply rooted in native Indian ethos. The Marathi novel before Kosla was dominated by a kind of pseudo-idealism and radical departure from realistic tendencies thereby giving more importance to 'artifice' than 'authentic experience'. Breaking away from the established conventions of Marathi novel

like coherently evolved plot, ample scope for heroism, romantic sentimentalism, didactic purpose and pseudo-morality, Nemade's Kosla heralded the beginning of a new era in the history of Marathi fiction with 'a new morality' and new possibilities of life. While criticizing the escapist tendency or romanticized tradition of the pre-independence Marathi novelists like V.S. Khandekar, N.S. Phadke, G.T. Madkholkar and their numerous successors, Nemade has criticized elaborately 'their wrong morality' and lack of contemporary relevance in their novels thus:

> They would only diagnose the disease without suggesting the remedy. If morality is judged by intentions, they are on the right side. They would not claim any virtue as they have taught the new generation only to disrespect everything … These writers might seem to have chosen the wrong morality, …the image of the old novelist, perched like a bird in the golden cage of traditional morality, singing old songs of idealism and complacent happiness is respectable anyway but the image of the new novelist as a valuable social irritant is much more meaningful (Indian Literature 21.5. Sept–Oct. 1978: 34–38).

Nemade seems to maintain that these 'old masters' of the Marathi novel merely produced a series of pseudo-constructs of social reality with superficial touches of contemporary political trends and ideological flourishes. Being a staunch nativist deeply rooted in our soil, Nemade liberated the Marathi novel lost in a world of romantic day-dreams through his experimental novels like Kosla (1963), and social documentary novels like Bidhar (1973) Jarila (1977), Zool (1979) and The Hindu (2010).

Objectives of the study

The principal objectives of this research are as below:

1. To analyse the fictional world of Bhalchandra Nemade as reflected in his novels using the nativistic perspective.

2. To study the socio- cultural, economic and political factors mediated in the selected novels.

3. To distinguish between the native and the exotic elements reflected in the selected novels.

4. To explicate the essentials of Nemade's theory of nativism and its practical application.

5. To study the make a textual analysis of the selected novels with a focus on inter and context.

6. To explain Nemade's theory of Nativism as a quest for an alternative tradition and new morality.

7. To explore the concept of tradition, modernity and the experimental.

8. To explore Nemade's art of characrerization with an added emphasis on the major characters.

Hypothesis:

The hypothetical assumptions of the present research are as below:

1. It is observed that the native and the exotic are composed with socio-culture element with critically

2. The novels of Bhalchandra Nemade's adopted scientific approaches and traditional.

3. It is assume that the native and the exotic elements are affecting on modern society.

4. It is observed that the native and the exotic elements are strongly affected in the selected novels of BhalchandraNemade

Research Methodology:.

The present research work is an analytical and based on analytical and descriptiveresearch methodology. As and when it is required, the descriptive method is also used to point impact of the native and the exotic elementson the characters in the selected novels ofBhalchandraNemade. As the proposed research work did not require any fieldwork. This is based on analysis and above mentioned methods. The texts of the selected novels, the reference books, journals, magazines, newspapers, recorded interviews (videos), useful data from various sources and web material have been used. The MLA Handbook (9 th Edition) has been followed for references.

Review of Literature:

The review of literature involves the detailed literary study in the field of relevant subject. Many scholar published research work on Bhalchandra Nemade. It includes study of The native and the exotic. In Bidhar, ChangdevPatil's ambition and his desperation to

become a citizen of new world make him oblivious of the family's financial condition. (Sahitya- S. Bhattacharya-2016). In Hindu-JagnyachiSamrudhAdagalNemade suggest that Khanderao is in the line of the earlier protagonist, if we consider all these novels as a big canvass we can realize that Nemade has tried to refer the Marathi society in the last hundred year through the experiences of his modern young heroes, (The Criterion, V. T. Kunte).Nemade thought that national consciousness is not backwardness but it is consciousness of self.(Scholarly Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies- LaxmanBabasaheb Patil-2016).BhalchandraNemade'snovels like 'Kosala' 'Bidhar' 'Hul' 'Jhul' 'Jarilaa' and 'Hindu' can be best described as experiments in Nativism.(International Journal of English Language, Literature and Translation studies – Darbarsing D. Girase- 2017).

Scope and Limitations:

It is rightly shows that the scope of research in this area has been increased greatly. Therefore, it would be an appropriate piece of research for the research scholars, academicians and readers to perceive and understand the native and the exoticin general and the application of the same in the selected novels ofBhalchandra Nemade. The present study is limited to study and analyse the native and the exotic elements in the select novels on analyse. The scope of present purposed research study is needed to understand and examine the native and the exotic elements in Marathi culture and society. . The present proposed research concentrates onBhalchandraNemade's: Kosla-(1963), Bidhar-(1975), Hool-(1975), Zarila-(1977), Zool-(1989) and Hindu: JagnyachiSamrudhAdagal-(2010). The present analytical study has wide scope because itreflects from Marathi culture and society. The study will help to provide new vista to the research scholars.

Tentative Chapter Scheme:

This research study is divided into five chapters and the tentative chapter scheme as below:

Chapter-I : Introduction :

The first chapter is introductory in nature explaining the overall design and contextualizing the research work. In this chapter, the objectives of the research, hypothesis and contemporary relevance of this research is stated.

Chapter-II :Bhalchandra Nemade : A Bio Literary Chronicle

This chapter is devoted to the biographical account of Bhalchandra Nemade. It gives information about his birth and parentage, formative influences, his school life and brief introduction of his overall literary career.

Chapter-III : Critical Appraisal of Nemade's Novels

This chapter offers a critical appraisal of Nemade's six novels- Kosla (1963),Bidhar (1975),Jareela (The Castrato,1977), Hool (1975), Zool (1979) and Hindu: Jagnyachi Samrudh Adagal (2010). Nemade's first Kosla is a post-modernist, avant-garde novel that sets a new trend in Indian literature, particularly in Marathi with its authentic depiction of adolescent consciousness, brilliant use of distortion in all its aspects, highly idiosyncratic but creative use of language and astonishing originality of thematic conception, style and narrative pattern. While exploring the perspective and sensibility of a sensitive youngster in rebellion with the hollowness of contemporary manners and morals, the novel succeeds in documenting the prevailing mood of total despair, crisis of values, youth unrest and the historical impasse during the post-independence period. His Jnanpith award-winning novel Hindu: Jaganyaachi Samruddha Adagal (2010) narrates the story of Khanderao Vitthal, the protagonist, who is a promising young doctoral researcher in archaeology, part of a prestigious archaeological project at the ancient site of Harappa. In his warm tent one night, he dreams that he is presenting a paper to the project participants. He proposes a startling, new interpretation of the Indus valley script that pleases nobody, raising doubts about his future scholarly potential. Nemade infuses several rich themes into this bare formula, making Hindu a powerful exploration of agrarian labour on the one hand, and of education, social memory and disciplinary knowledge on the other. Its primary concern is with the tremendous human cost that agrarian society extracts from those who work the land, focusing starkly on its caste and gender

Chapter-IV : The Nativistic context/ elements in Nemade's Novels

This chapter we are going towrite a detail explanation on the native and the exotic elements in the BhalchandraNemade. The native and the exotic elements can be seen in every novels of the BhalchandraNemade. From the Kosla-(1963) to Hindu- Jagnyachi Samrudh adagal (2010) Nemade portrayed the native and the exotic elements in his novels.The native and the exotic in broad understanding are a concept and integral part of life. In today's world, the rapid digitalization is a concern for every nation. Such

tremendous speed of changes has a risk of losing one's culture and traditions. In this context, the ideas of the native and the exotic must be propagated. The native and the exotic should work hard to instigate natives in promoting and protecting the idea of nativism. Thus, the native and the exotic elements concept is an eye for natives to not only regain the rich culture but also to navigate the foreign forces, in the sense outsiders to not pollute and influence to discard their culture.

Chapter-V ; Conclusion:

The entire research work : The objectives of research woke, hypothesis of research, methodology of research, review of literature, and chapter wise analysis, tools, and all things summarized in this chapter. Conclusion is the last chapter is a mirror of the research work. We will conclude in this chapter entire research.

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